

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sundays excepted). Ten cents per week, or at a rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, or ten dollars for a year, in advance. Single copies sent free of postage.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Items in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be procured, the money in a registered letter. All communications must be addressed to the proprietor, and must give the old as well as the new address. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
AMERICAN EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ON THE FAIR OF 1876 (100 pages) is closed in the care of our Paris office of charge.
SAYLES OFFICE—NO. 7 SYRADA PLACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 190

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—St. Renoit Twice.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—BARK LYONS.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS.
STADT THEATRE—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with occasional light showers. Tomorrow it will be warm and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and feverish. Gold opened and closed at 100 1/2, selling in the interim at 100 3/4. Government bonds were lower. States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy all day at 2 1/2 per cent.

ASSIGNMENTS, the courts decide, must give an account of their stewardship before they are discharged.

THE MODEL COMMISSIONERS have at last resolved to clean the piers, but what about the rest of the city?

TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY for having stolen five cents, the sentence in one of the courts yesterday, is pretty severe.

IF, AS COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL says, the plans of the fallen arch were all right and the contractor did his work faithfully, why did the thing fail? Who will explain?

THE COMMISSION to reorganize and reduce the army has decided to sit at White Sulphur Springs. Virginia is an appropriate place for work of that kind.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS has assumed command of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Thompson. "Chitty on Contracts" will be a handy volume to have around.

THE AMBIGUITY of the law has made the immediate fate of Hunter, the Camden murderer, a little doubtful. There cannot be much uncertainty in regard to the last act of the drama.

IT IS TO BE HOPED the Sinking Fund Commissioners will see their way clear through the bumbling statutes on the subject to deal the ground at the Battery for the government for a large office.

CONY ISLAND'S water supply has been turned off by the Brooklyn authorities for non-payment of rents. The situation recalls the line of Coleridge, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink."

MR. EDISON still confidently counts upon being able to suppress a large portion of the noise on the elevated railroad. The noise on the road will be nothing to the noise his success in that direction will make in the world.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT seems determined to stand no nonsense next Friday in Montreal. Sir Edward Selby Smythe has been directed to assume command of the military, which will number about two thousand men. Several batteries of artillery have also been ordered there.

FURTHER details are elsewhere given in regard to the ill-fated ship Azor. A serious change is made against the captain of the British mail steamer Ethiopia—namely, that after having agreed to tow them from Sierra Leone to Monrovia he abandoned them to their fate. Altogether the expedition was probably the worst managed that ever left one of our ports.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE, having examined a considerable proportion of the white republicans of Louisiana, the New Orleans branch of the committee has now, with astonishing ingenuity, as it seems to us, begun to prove that the witnesses are perjurers and rogues. Yesterday they exploded Captain Jenks, who does not appear to have belonged to the corps of horse marines at all, but was, on the contrary, a real and genuine mariner at fourteen dollars a month, and, being made tax collector, turned up presently fifteen thousand dollars short in his accounts, whereupon he wisely undertook a voyage to Texas. Our correspondent has been told that "important developments" are at hand, but we advise everybody up here to keep cool and be content to see the mariner Jenks get his deserts. Hardly anything is important with the mercury in the nicties.

THE WEATHER.—The lowest pressure is now from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to New Brunswick, with numerous rains chiefly over the lower lake shores, Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley. Rains have also fallen on the Gulf Coast attending the extensive but shallow depression in that region and on the Middle Atlantic Coast attending a local disturbance. The high barometer extends over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with the highest area in the latter district. Except in the Northwestern districts and on the Gulf Coast, where the winds are respectively northwesterly and easterly, the general wind direction is southeasterly or southerly toward the centres of lowest pressure north of the upper lakes and over Upper Canada. The temperatures continue high in all the districts, although slight local falls are noticeable. The cooling influence of the thunder showers last night in this city produced a very agreeable change in the temperature and made perspiring citizens ask for more, but from present indications the wish for cool weather will not be rewarded by lower temperatures for several days. The movement of the low pressure toward the New Brunswick coast and its gradual descent over New England has caused the winds on that coast to freshen considerably. Elsewhere they are very moderate. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with occasional light showers. Tomorrow it will be warm and fair.

England Makes Another Secret Treaty.

Between Russia and England what will be left of Turkey? With the Muscovite protecting in Europe the Christian subjects of the Sultan and England protecting the Jews in Palestine, the Armenians in their mountains and mongrel Cevenians everywhere from the Sultan, and the Sultan himself from everybody else, that distressed monarch may reasonably regard himself as definitely shelved and his kingdom as laid up in lavender. Let England's latest compact with the Sultan be added to the treaty so nearly completed at Berlin, and we may see a pretty commentary completed by the Powers themselves on their pledges made to the poor Padiachah in 1856. With what magnificent confidence in themselves and in the future did twelve plenipotentiaries of the great Powers pledge at Paris in that year each that his own government should respect for its own part and compel others to respect the "independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire!" England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, France and Italy solemnly guaranteed that pledge by general obligation, and England, Austria and France by a separate secret treaty agreed to regard its violation as a cause of war against the violator. But in twenty-two little years what has become of that solemn compact? Rumania and Servia, then parts of the Sultan's Empire, are free States, and from the Pruth to the Balkans, it is now admitted, there shall remain no vestige of Ottoman authority. Bosnia and Herzegovina are handed over to Austria to be kept from harm. Montenegro is free, and the Sultan is recommended to make liberal terms with his Grecian subjects, while the next slice to be taken from the little left him in Europe is indicated by the outline of the new subject State to be defined in Roumelia. This for Europe, and now England plunges into the scramble, throws her arms about all Asia, and declares greedily that she means to guard it all for herself and her dear friend the Sultan. By such steps has the Sultan's wonderfully guaranteed Empire been dismembered, disestablished and brought to naught. And still the process of guaranteeing goes on. Who shall guarantee that the little limbs left and the rights preserved are not as shadowy and perishable as all that has been guaranteed hitherto?

England's secret treaty with Turkey is announced as made in consequence of the consent of the Congress that Russia should have Batoum. "In view of Russia's retention of Batoum" are the words of the despatch. Now Russia could not retain Batoum unless the Congress upon full examination of the subject had judged that it was wise and right to give it to her. Russia could not hold Batoum in defiance of the Congress, unless she had repudiated its labors and withdrawn; and that she has not done. England, therefore, has not taken this step as against the Russian policy and persistency, but as against a determination deliberately taken in the Congress. In this may be seen more of that sort of contempt of the Congress and practical repudiation of its action, which was so strikingly shown in the secret compact made between England and Russia as to what points they would mutually agree not to oppose. England declared that Europe must decide all. With great clamor she secured that the representatives of Europe were gathered in one room and about one table, in order that they might decide all, and when they had done it she said very innocently that since they intend to decide it that way she must take a guarantee against the will of Europe, and straightway went out into another room and decided it for herself. It has from the first been the one parrot cry of England that no settlement could be regarded as valid which was made by any one or two Powers between themselves or with Turkey in regard to the concerns of the Ottoman Empire. That was the great objection to the Treaty of San Stefano, and Europe held the objection well taken, and Russia herself finally assented that England's objection on that ground must be respected. Yet England herself is the one Power that now repudiates the decrees of the Congress, and when they are made goes outside to secure herself against them by counter agreements with Turkey. England was so staunch a champion of the theory that Europe assembled could alone change the relations of Turkey with other Powers that when Russia requested her to state her objections to the Treaty of San Stefano she refused to formulate them, on the ground that to do so would be to prejudice the action of the only body competent to deal with the case—a Congress of the Powers; yet to guarantee her own interests against the judgment of Europe she has made one secret treaty with Russia and another with Turkey.

By the treaty made, England secures for herself not merely an equivalent for Batoum, but more than an equivalent for all that all other Powers taken together will gain by the disintegration of Turkey. If Russia, instead of making the Ottoman Territory north of the Hellespont independent of the Sultan and a series of free States, had actually absorbed all that territory and made it a great Russian province, she would not have gone so far in the pursuit of her own aggrandizement as England will prove to have gone if this compact stands. Cyprus alone made an Eastern Gibraltar, and a great naval and military station might suffice to remove absolutely from the English mind all the apprehension that could ever have been felt of what would happen to England in the East, her great commercial routes and her military communications by the advance of Russia's naval pretensions to the Mediterranean through the freedom of the Dardanelles. England with Cyprus in her hands might any day with perfect safety assert to the absolute freedom of the straits for Russian men-of-war. But Cyprus is not all that England gains. She gains a military foothold in Anatolia; she annexes to India all that is left of Turkey. That is what the treaty will come to if ever made effective. Treaties of this nature made between moribund powers and powers of great vital resources never have any other result than that the feeble Power becomes a more subject ap-

pendage to the other. Anatolia will, under the protection of England's Hindoo troops, and an Anglo-Ottoman administration, become as much a British dependency as the Punjab. But the treaty is as yet only made between England and Turkey. It is said in London that it is necessarily apart from the labors of the Congress, and cannot be changed by this body. But we cannot see that England, having extorted this compact from the fears of the Sultan, is in a different position from Russia when she had extorted also from his fears the Treaty of San Stefano; and as one had necessarily to be ratified by Europe, so must the other. If there is any difficulty made on that score the decisions of the Congress will yet be repudiated, and Russia will stand by the Treaty of San Stefano as England by her latest scheme for the protection of Ottoman "independence."

The text of the convention that is to govern the occupation of Cyprus by England is now before us, as also the synopsis of the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Minister Layard regarding the arrangement to counteract the influence gained by Russia in the possession of Batoum. In both can be seen the determination of England to decide questions in her own interest, entirely independent of the will of the Congress. She arranged for Cyprus before the Congress assembled, and by an article of her convention stipulates that she will surrender that island to the Sultan only when Russia evacuates Armenian strongholds which the Congress of the Powers has formally agreed the latter should possess.

Pistols and Police.

The three detectives who went out on the steamer Schuyler last Sunday with an excursion party, and on the return of the boat arrested three young men who attended the bar for selling liquor in violation of the Excise law, appear to have performed the feat more with a view of persecuting the owners and commander of the boat than for the sake of enforcing the law. From the evidence it seems that the detectives were the first to call for beer and liquor at the bar, and thus to invite and incite a violation of the law. The fact that the owners of the Schuyler have brought an action for false imprisonment against a police captain no doubt accounts for the onslaught made on the barkeepers of the boat. Of course that makes no difference in the case, provided the law was violated, and does not excuse the violators. But it is of questionable propriety for the police to invite the sale of liquor by calling for it and drinking it themselves, or to make arbitrary arrests in a case of disputed authority, when the offenders might have been served with a warrant and notified to answer the charge in accordance with what are understood to be the orders of the Police Board.

Above all, it is both illegal and inexcusable for a police officer to draw his revolver and threaten the lives of persons on a crowded steamer when making an arrest for a simple misdemeanor. The detective who was guilty of such an outrageous act on board the Schuyler is not fit to be in the service. The proprietors of the boat were responsible for the alleged disregard of the Excise law, and the bartenders, who are only employees, could have been secured whenever wanted. The idea of a police detective drawing and threatening to use a loaded revolver in such a case is preposterous, and charges ought to be preferred against the officer who so far exceeded his authority. If he had shot and killed any one on board the boat his crime would have been murder. The Police Commissioners will fail in their duty if they do not dismiss from the service so indiscreet, violent and dangerous a person.

Lee's Race.

A correspondent thinks the HERALD is unjust to Lee, of Newark, in designating the unfortunate mistake which lost him the single scull race at Henley an "unaccountable piece of ignorance." We cannot see how his blunder can be called anything else. In rowing a race a contestant ought certainly to make himself familiar with the course over which he is to pull and with the spot where the race is to end. He might almost as well get into his boat with one scull as to start in ignorance of this very necessary knowledge. We believe that Lee would have won the race if he had not made this unfortunate blunder, but as it enabled his competitor to pass the winning line ahead Lee lost the race, and it is useless to cry over spilled milk. After all, the great victory of the Columbus is so distinctively an American victory, won by so distinctly a representative American crew, that we can well afford to rest satisfied with it. Lee would no doubt have carried off the honors of the single scull championship but for a mistake which ought never to have lost him the victory for which he struggled so manfully and so well.

High Pressure.

We are beginning to receive complaints of a scarcity of water in uptown districts, and while there does not seem to be much danger of a repetition of the annoyances of the last two or three years a continuance of the dry weather may yet occasion much inconvenience from a deficient supply. The Public Works Department has already adopted measures for economizing the use and preventing waste of the Croton water and has accomplished much good in that direction, but at this time extraordinary efforts are needed to prevent a scarcity which during the present excessive heat would be more than ordinarily injurious and annoying. At the last session of the Legislature a law was enacted authorizing the expenditure of a portion of the funds already appropriated for the purposes of the Croton Water Bureau in securing a higher pressure and a better supply in the upper districts of the city. It is to be hoped that no obstructions will be placed in the way of this desirable work. We ought, to be sure, to have some better water policy than a mere tinkering to fight off a famine; but while we are compelled to depend on our present insufficient resources let us at least do all that can possibly be done to prevent the inconvenience and danger of an insufficient delivery.

Wash Day.

The man who has not experienced some of the miseries of that day of torment known as "wash day" may be in existence, but he is as invisible to the ordinary observer as if he were the planet Neptune or the political wisdom of California's own Kearney. The hurried and underdone breakfast, the dinner of Sunday's scraps, or, worse, of cold corned beef and cabbage, the alkaline odor which meanders through the house as informally yet as deliberately as if it were Governor Dorsheimer entering the "hotel" of Citizen Schwab, the absent mindedness of the best housekeepers in the world and the ways peculiar to some housekeepers, concerning whom the victims wish not only that their minds be absent, but that their bodies too had gone, and for a long trip—these and the thousands of other and special griefs which wash day has been bringing to the human race ever since Adam put his first soiled suit of fig leaves into the dirty clothes basket would seem to be enough of torment to be endured on any one day of the week.

But now there comes another—a nearer one yet, and (in some respects) a dearer one. In some parts of this city the water supply on wash day is limited to the family wash-tubs. Why every housewife and domestic should consider Monday the only proper day of the week in which to cleanse the family linen is a question that can be answered only by Herbert Spencer or some leading German metaphysician. It may be that the united brewers of New York have placed a corruption fund where it will do the most good in the direction of driving men to the beverage which comes out of kegs instead of pipes and has a "head" which is independent of aqueducts; perhaps the advocates of a new reservoir are distributing bribes, expecting to take them out of the city treasury in the course of business after the contracts are obtained; perhaps Satan himself, frightened at the moral washing up which is done on Sunday, is in haste to have things his own way again as soon as possible. But these are mere suggestions; the dry fact remains that every Monday morning in New York city there is a general opening of faucets that hang over wash-tubs, and the special flow of water which then begins is enough to cleanse even the average Louisiana witness, did not his renovation depend upon an element which is the exact opposite to water. Bathroom pipes emit a series of hollow gurgles which sometimes are musical, but to bathe, even in floods of music, is impracticable except to sentimental young ladies. Basins look up to faucets as confidently as Anderson did to Mrs. Jenks, and with as little final satisfaction, and all because every family must have its washing done on this particular day of the week!

It is time that this hollow mockery of household water pipes should cease. To be told by the autocret of the kitchen that there are other fluids than water is not a sufficient answer, for the average New Yorker takes most of his water externally; to substitute whiskey for it is impossible to any but the wealthy, for no important elections, with enough free liquor to swim in, are pending at present, and even the most Communistic of beer vendors would hardly respond kindly to a request for a paillol of his stock in trade to be used for lavatory purposes. But let Bridget and Gretchen, and all who are in authority over them, apply to wash day the great principle of rotation, and the normal flow of water will abate the abnormal flow of profanity which is so lamentably frequent in the neighborhood of irresponsible water taps every Monday morning.

Help for German Socialists.

The members of the socialistic labor party in the United States are called on by their leaders in this city to contribute money toward a fund to be used in Germany for the support of the families of Communists arrested there. At the meeting held at Citizen Schwab's quarters last night the German Emperor was denounced as a tyrant; but the speakers forgot to remind their hearers to be thankful that they live here in a free country, where they may say and print what they please, vote as they like, and are required only to keep the peace. After all, when Citizen Schwab compares his condition in the United States with that of his brethren in Europe, he can hardly help feeling a certain degree of respect for the political institutions of the United States. They might be a great deal worse.

A Source of Danger.

Nothing is more pleasant or more healthful these cool evenings, after the extreme heat of the day, than a walk in Central Park. Thousands avail themselves of this privilege of New Yorkers and thousands more would do so but for one drawback. The fact that the Park is left in darkness, without a gas lamp to relieve the gloom, deters large numbers of persons from seeking its pleasant paths and sweet smelling meadows after sunset. Except on nights when there is a bright moonlight the Park is so dark that no unprotected female cares to venture there, notwithstanding the crowds by which the principal walks are thronged. As the most pleasant and desirable promenade in the city the Park ought certainly to be lighted. We spend a large amount of money on gas, and nowhere else can public lamps be placed where they will be more useful or more welcome to the people. The main avenue ought at least to be brilliantly lighted, and then the police would have a better opportunity to guard the less frequented paths. The present condition of the Park is an encouragement to rovdism and vice, and a source of evil in many directions. Occasionally outrages or insults are brought to public notice, but it is certain that many occur which never reach the light. The people would not begrudge an additional appropriation for gas for the purpose of making the Park a safe evening resort, available to females who have no escorts as well as to all others; but we really spend enough money on the Park to warrant a demand that this most necessary improvement be made at once. With proper economy enough might be saved in other items of expenditure to secure the

erection and lighting of a large number of lamps, at all events along the main promenade, and additions could be made hereafter. The upper part of Fifth Avenue also needs lighting. At present it is a dangerous thoroughfare and a convenient spot for footpads and tramps. It is to be hoped the authorities will move in the matter without delay.

Country Thieves.

The robbery of a young lady in a country house by ruffians who held a sponge full of chloroform to her mouth until she became insensible; the burglary of Governor Van Zandt's house in Newport; the garroting of a passenger in a Troy street car in open day last week, which is now suspected to have been the work of an organized band of thieves—these and other similar incidents of life away from the metropolis seem to show that the noble fraternity of thieves and burglars who usually do business in the large cities are taking the benefit of a little country air. We suspect they will regret the change. In the city we have become so accustomed to being robbed that, though we complain to the police, we regard it as too inevitable an incident of urban life to be resented by reasonable men. But in the country a burglary is still regarded as an insult and the burglar as an intruder whom society unites to bring to punishment. Our despatches relate that the Troy garroter is already in jail, and of the three thousand dollars of which they relieved their victim the greater part has been recovered, while at Newport so handsome a reward has been offered for the rogues who made free with Governor Van Zandt's house that they are pretty certain to be caught. A burglar's summer vacation which ends in State prison must give him some pang of regret, together with a poor opinion of "out of town" life.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler as a Grand Man.

When that famous patriot, Colonel Sellers, declared in favor of "the old flag and an appropriation" he struck a familiar chord in the American political bosom. Here comes the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, and, as it were, acknowledges the corn. He is for General Grant in 1880, and Mr. Chandler for Senator. He reverses the old proverb, and thinks all play and no work makes Zack a dull boy. He longs to return to the Senatorial halls, where he used to hold the British lion up by the tail and excite the derision of the public toward that miserable beast. He does not think much of Mr. Hayes, who did not think enough of Mr. Chandler to remember him in the distribution of foreign missions. But he "goes for Grant."

About these times that is to be expected. General Logan would like to get back to the Senate, and he is "for Grant" also. That eminent patriot, E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, who figured not wisely but too much as General Babcock's counsel, is "for Grant." Wherever a republican politician is out of place and wants to get in again he turns up in these days as a Grant man. Meantime we hear from the other side of the Atlantic that this idea of serving again in the White House amuses General Grant, who enjoys his well-earned leisure and does not think very highly of the discernment of those who pretend to want to nominate him in 1880. He has had his turn and thinks himself entitled to rest, and he knows that his party has other men besides himself able to administer the affairs of the nation. We suspect that General Grant, if he were asked, would be found to be a Conkling man; and as his advice and wishes are certain to be consulted when the next nomination comes to be made we shall be surprised if he does not then signify his belief that Senator Conkling is the fittest man for the republicans to put at the head of their ticket. Meantime it is pretty certain that he understands the motives of those politicians who attempt to use him as a sort of horseblock to climb into a seat of their own.

Another Trade in Danger.

Another fiendish attack upon labor is reported. The Governor of Iowa is said to have issued a proclamation urging the officers of the law to protect citizens and property against tramps, even by the aid of the military. It may be all very well to prevent the robberies and insults which follow the advent of tramps as naturally as small boys follow the official dogcatchers; but does this Governor realize that if the extreme measures suggested by him should become necessary they will result in the utter ruin of one of the most serious of business interests in the country? We refer to that of body-snatching, or, in more polite terms, the supplying of physicians with subjects. All the conditions of a conflict between the military and the tramps indicate that it would terminate in the utter demoralization of that business of which officials of certain Western colleges have lately spoken and written in a manner as charmingly vague as the supposed intentions of Premier Disraeli. The militia of a Western State is sure to contain a number of good marksmen; the tramps are about as numerous as fence posts and as disinclined to move, so a large supply of "subjects" would be a foregone conclusion. They could be shipped in large invoices and at low rates, and taking them at their own estimates as given during life they are all subject to physical disorders of such marvellous complications as to make them the means of shedding upon pathological science an amount of light compared with which that afforded by a subject taken from an uneventful life and a quiet grave would afford only a faint glimmer. Both in quantity and quality, therefore, the goods at the disposal of the military would be sure to drive out of the market those of the regular operators. Doubtless there will be resurrectionists' mass meetings and resolutions and protests, but before it comes to this we trust that Iowa's Chief Magistrate will realize the full gravity of the course he has taken, and that he will retrace his steps before it is too late and he finds himself irrevocably classed with grinding capitalists, bloated bondholders and fiendish monopolists.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It was a good win! General Schofield is in Washington. Mr. Chastard, of Vincennes, is at Newport. Congressman Milton Saylor is dawdling in Ohio. Justice Swaine will spend the summer at Newport. General Thomas Kwing, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel. At English races hot peas are sold alongside of ice cream. Mr. Charles F. Wingeat has become the editor of The Plunder. General Gardfield has been working in his hay field in Ohio. The London Spectator thinks that our Congressmen are vainglorious. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague will return to Washington in a few days. Senator George R. Dennis, of Maryland, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Advocate General Dunn, the genial and fat, has gone to Rawley Springs, Va. Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, has gone to the White Sulphur Springs, Va. Lord Granville says that education makes women less pedantic and more lovable. The Brazilian Minister, Counselor Cavallo Borges, will spend the summer at Newport. Secretary Sherman will leave Washington for New York this evening, on public business. When a diplomat is playing his points he ought to inquire what the other diplomat is playing. Viscount de Taubmann, of Brazil, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday, from Niagara Falls. Counselor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel. Mr. Associate Justice Miller is recovering from his recent dangerous illness. He was able to sit up yesterday. We have one bit of advice to give to Mr. Potter. It is a Hindoo proverb, "When in the water don't quarrel with the alligator." London Tramp.—"Lucky people are always people endowed with high spirits, and high spirits are one of the great forces of life." Theodore Parker believed that the author of the Declaration of Independence was also the author of some of his own plays. Colonel L. D. Ingersoll, author of "Jew and the Rebellion," has been appointed by Secretary McCarty to be librarian of the War Department library. Since the close of the late civil war, the Marietta (Ga.) Field says, nearly a half million pounds of bullets have been gathered from the battle fields near towns. One man has shipped 64,000 pounds. The Newark Journal says that the industries of that city are beginning to revive and it foresees a resumption of the old trade in carriages, a branch of manufacture from the failure of which Newark lost greatly during the war. Minister Noyes was entertained at dinner last evening in Cincinnati at the residence of the Hon. Richard Smith. Among the guests were Messrs. M. Halstead, Washington McClean, John R. McLean, Hon. B. Keggston, Gustave Hoff and others. Governor Culom has decided to fill the vacancy in the Illinois Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Breeze by the appointment of Judge David J. Baker, of Cairo. Judge Baker is at present one of the judges of the Appellate Court of the Fourth district. The trouble about fearfully independent people, like the editor of the Springfield Republican, is that they always see a far-off constituency. They want to rule; they want to be good natured; they want also to have you believe that they alone can think for a crowd. It makes your rural swell mad to come down to New York in the hat which he usually wears in the garden, but which he forgets to exchange. Still he has his pleasure while going through the train explaining, "Do you know, I kept on my garden hat, kawafoad at?" Compliments are frequently sent into high political positions. They have themselves written up, and sometimes they have their portraits printed in illustrated papers at their own expense. Here is one of the instances:—"He is well known for his urbanity of manner, his benevolence of soul and integrity of character." At Rochester, Mich., they have a good way of advertising the tools who stand on the church steps after meeting to stare at the ladies. The following card is constantly kept standing on the columns of the Era at that place:—"The Hon. Henry Clay, of this village, would respectfully inform the young ladies especially and the public generally that they have made arrangements for an extensive demonstration on the steps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the members locating themselves on either side of the main entrance—on Sunday evening next. Positions taken immediately after the close of the religious exercises within."

NEW JERSEY CROPS.

CAMDEN, July 8, 1878.

Complaints were prevalent among farmers in Burlington and Camden counties that the season was not dry enough, although favorable for gathering their crops of grain and hay, was injuring other crops of vegetables quite seriously. Potatoes, cabbage and corn were much in need of rain. The storm of tonight is most welcome.

SAVINGS BANKS INTEREST.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE LEGAL RATE.

ALBANY, July 8, 1878.

In response to a letter of inquiry from Bank Superintendent Lamb, Attorney General Schoonmaker has given the following opinion concerning the payment of interest on deposits in the savings banks:—

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ALBANY, July 3, 1878.

Hon. HENRY L. LAMB, Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of July 1, last, I have the honor to say that in my opinion a savings bank is not lawfully pay interest on deposits withdrawn on any of the last three days of January, February, March, April, May, June or July for the length of time the money has actually been on deposit since the last preceding dividend. For example, if a depositor deposits on January 1 and July 1, interest may be paid on deposits withdrawn on any day of the month, but the same rule does not apply, and that a withdrawal of the deposit before the end of the quarterly interest period forfeits the right to interest. Section 33, before referred to, seems to contemplate only semi-annual payments of interest, and its provision in reference to the withdrawal of deposits on the last three days before reference solely to such semi-annual payments. I am also of opinion that when deposits are withdrawn before the end of a quarterly dividend period or more than three days before the end of a semi-annual dividend period, a savings bank cannot lawfully pay interest on such deposits. I think the payment of interest in such cases is a violation of the law, and that the prohibition is founded upon sound principles of banking.

It is a necessary measure of protection to savings banks, that they be very much as the money of transient depositors under a rule which subjects on deposits withdrawn at any time. Very respectfully,

A. SCHOONMAKER, Attorney General.

FIFTY YEARS A PASTOR.

The continuation and conclusion of the semi-centennial anniversary of Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor's pastorate of the South Haven Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, took place yesterday at the church, corner of Highland and Bergen avenues. The church was crowded with clergymen, there being nearly three hundred visiting brethren from this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey. At five o'clock Rev. Dr. Branch, of the Bergen Presbyterian Church, offered the opening prayer, and Rev. Dr. Stitt, of Bayonne, N. J., read the fifteenth and sixteenth psalms. The hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung without instrumental music, a precursor leading as was the custom when Dr. Taylor first assumed the pastorate. An address on the branches of the Bergen Reformed Church was delivered by Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Lafayette, who, in closing, said to Dr. Taylor:—"Whenever you become tired of Bergen come to Lafayette where you will find the people as teachable and be made as welcome as any day when you were the door of the log kitchen of the double house." Rev. Dr. Putnam, of St. Paul's Church, spoke in behalf of the neighboring churches and in behalf of Dr. Taylor's family. His son, Rev. W. B. Taylor, of Newark, delivered a brief but interesting address and read an original poem, entitled "The Pastor's Jubilee." In behalf of the third generation an address was delivered by Dr. Taylor's grandson, Rev. Graham Taylor, of Hopewell, N. J. "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," the pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, re-sounded to the addresses briefly. His voice was very low, and he spoke only for a few minutes when his emotion prevented him from continuing. Rev. C. K. Ingersoll, D.D., of Jersey City, offered the closing prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by the pastor. After the close of the services the clergymen and members of the congregation marched to Dr. Taylor's residence, where a reception was held from eight to the night. Among the guests were Congressman A. A. Hardenbergh, ex-Senator Charles H. Winslow, Judge William O. Hudson and many other prominent residents of Hudson county.